

Sparta



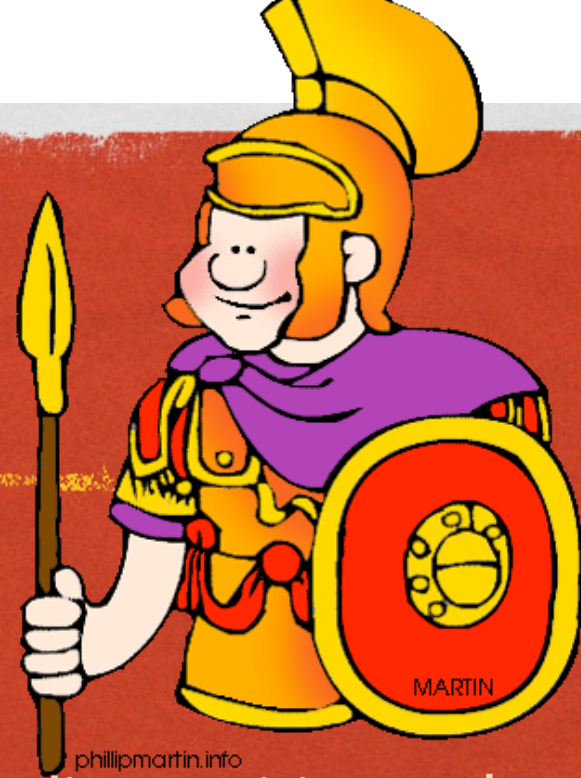
Philosophy

- Sparta raised their children to be warriors!
- Spartans had no interest in developing “well-rounded” individuals
- Required 23 years of military training

Children

- Babies were inspected at birth to see if they were *allowed* to live
- Healthy = strong warrior = allowed to live
- Weak or unhealthy = thrown off cliff or left to die
- Made sure all children grew up “tough

Education



- Little time was spent teaching reading, writing and poetry
- Boys taught to endure great pain and accept defeat
- Starved so they would learn how to steal
- Could marry at age 20
- Military service continued until age 60

What about the women?

- Women had more political rights than Athenian
- Women could own land
- Women encouraged to exercise and be fit
- Raised sons to be warriors
- When sons were killed in battle, women were proud

Government

- Oligarchy

- 2 kings (kept each other from being corrupt)
- council of elders
- an assembly (but no debate, voted by shouting)

SLAVes

- Slaves called HELOTS (vocabulary alert!)
- Life of a helot in Sparta much worse than the life of a slave in Athens.
- Helots outnumbered Spartans 10 to 1
- Spartans treated helots like farm animals
 - They were beaten often and put to death for complaining
 - Helots sometimes revolted

Athens

Sparta

Enjoyed symposiums - good food and wine	Saw luxuries as dangerous distractions
Enjoyed food, fun and conversations	Believed in the simple life -simple food, not too tasty
Trained in rhetoric and public speaking	Avoided long speeches, known to be laconic (didn't talk much)
Culturally rich (produced some of the greatest art and literature of all time)	Believed that too much attention to the "things of the mind" will make them soft.
Athens welcomed foreigners and new ideas	Sparta kept foreigners away to preserve traditional ways
Athens tried to excel in both land and sea warfare	Sparta was land locked and had a strong army and a small navy